Notice is hereby given that all the lands and town lots described in the foregoing delinquent tax list, or so much of each tract or piece of land or town lots as may be necessary for that purpose, will on Tuesday the 6th day of May A. D. 1862, and next succeeding days, be sold by me at pub- Our force did not exceed fifty thousand. The enemy succeed lic auction at my office, in the city of Marysville, for the taxes, penalty and charges thereon for the year 1861, if not settled before that day.

A. E. LOVELL, County Treasurer.

The reader will note that the small capital vis used as a substitute for the figure

The weather for the past week has been,-to use an expression made by Arsemus Ward in speaking of the political affairs of the country-"mixed." And reminds one of the saying, that, "it is really unsafe to venture out in Kansas cli- an adequate idea mate without two shawls, an overcoat, an umbre'la, and a fan." Monday and Tuesday nights we had heavy showers of rain. Wednesday and Thursday cl. udv and cold, and threatening semething worse all the while. Friday the sun shone out warm and clear, but old Boreas from his Northern home kept up a steady "assault" the day long.

THE WAR PROGRESSES .- Stronghold after stronghold of the rebels are being cap- of Waterloo, heard in the Balls of Br tured, and we laudate the successful generals and commanders. Our readers will not forget Major General Jo. Samuels who has captured and brought to his headquarters in West Marysville an extensive assortment of Cotton Goods, dress and piece goods of every description, including groceries, in fact, everything wanted by "mortals here pelow." He invites all to Ball Run! When the boat landed we learned that we have

Several thousand sacks or gunny bags have arrived from the river by coach this week for N. Edwards of this city. They are now being filled and put in readiness for transportation to Ft. Kearney, to fulfill a corn contract.

Gen. Hulseck and staff left St. Louis for the Tennessee river on the 8th inst. His destination was Pittsburg where he was to take command of the forces under Generals Grant and Buell.

A letter to us from a correspondent in Atchison says that business, especially the mercantile, is opening in that city briskly and quite satisfactorily.

THE BIG BLUE UNION.

THE GREAT BATTLE ON TENN ESSEE RIVER.

Marysville, April 19, 1862.

We this week devote a large portion of our reading columns to details of the late battles and Union victories. The battle fought at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, on Sunday and Monday, the 6th and 7th of April inst., was, with the exception of four battles-Jena, Friedland, Wagram, Waterloo,-according to the numbers engaged, the greatest struggle known to modern warfare. We are unable as yet to give exact loss of either side. In his 55 official report, dated the 9th, Gen. Grant says: "The exact loss in killed and wounded will be known in a day or two; at present I can give it only appreximately at 1,500 killed and 3,500 wounded. The loss of artillery was great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shots, and some losing all their horses and many men .-There were probably not less than two hundred horses killed. The less of the enemy, in killed and left upon the field, was greater than ours. In wounded, the estimate cannot be made, as many of them must have been sent to Corinth and other points." Other accounts give our loss at 8,000 or 10,000 and the rebels the same or more. Returned wounded soldiers at St. Louis confirm the death of the rebel Generals Bragg and Johnson, Gen. Wallace of Ill. at last accounts was living with slight hopes of recovery. Gen. Prentiss who was taken prisoner by the enemy early in the fight has escaped. We copy below correspondence of the Mo. Democrat dated Pittsburg on the night of the 7th. Conflicting as the accounts must necessarily be, they will withal be read with interest .-The battle-field of Shiloh is on the opposite side of the Tennessee river from Savana and about 9 miles southwest of that place.

On Sunday morning at three o'clock, the enemy, unde Beauregard and Johnson, variously estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000, advanced upon Prentiss and Sherman's brigades which were principally composed of new men, and which occupied the advance guard, driving them from their position. The battle raged with great fury throughout the day ed in outflanking us upon our right, and Gen. Wallace's division, which had been sent out to protect the right flank mistook their route, and took a circuit of fifteen instead o five miles, so that they failed to come up in time. Our for ces were driven back towards the river, but the gunbeats Tyler and Lexington immediately opened upon them with shell, and kept it up during the night, rendering invaluable rice. Our heavy guns also rendered very effectual aid in under General Buell began to arrive, and in the p mmenced the attack on the enemy. Ger brigade on the extreme left, Ge mediately to his right; then Gens. Prentias. The right of the enen struggle continued at interval reating, and our forces Let me give you a And I am aware tha It is a fact coustics, th ading heard ly repeated, se within ten miles of Bara on from Pitte burg, the dull boom of cannon be ame distinctly sudible

almost into volleys, when combined with our knowled the vast forces probably engaged brought tomind the, tone peon of victory, and half the knoll of untold dend. When we reached favannah the most incoherent and co flicting stories were hurled at us from deck and shore. The cry was, "Hurry on with your batteries immediately; they m." How slowly the craft seemed to toll against the stream. Perhaps our little six-pound howitzer might chang the fortunes of the day. At last the Pittsburg landing, with its line of smoke stacks and steep bluffs came into sight. Its sides, for a mile, were swarming with blue coats, artillery hories struggling up the bank, cavalry, infantry, army stores litters bearing the wounded and dying, mingled in cha ion. What could this mean? Could it be another come and examine his stock; they cannot been repulsed on Sunday, but had retrieved our fortunes the next day; that the enemy were retreating, and that the but the was pretty much ended. I rushed ashore, hoping to find some place to deposit my buggage in safety, but for an hour the attempt seemed hopeless. Meantime the quivering re-port of monster guns behind the bind told plainly enough that the contest was not ended. At last I found an hospital teward who relieved me of my burden, and I got fairly der way, floundering along through the mud among the smake train of ambul ances and artillery wagons. For half a mile I present on through the forest, which sovered the entire surrounding country, without finding any civdences of an engagement, except here and there the scar of an occasional engagement, except here and there the sear of an occasional shot high up on the trees. I was told that the hard fighting was a mile beyond, at host broken musicuts, cartridge boxen haverancks, a horse here and there stretched out in his blood, legan to appear. Indust leng I found a poor follow mangled and rotting, who had doubtless fallen the day before. I picked up a letter lying upon him, but reflected that it might identify the body, and replaced it. These were the first drops in the tempest of human blood. At some little distance beyond, through the encourage of the Third Ohio the scene haffled description. Business by the hundred had been thrown down and abundance. Bodies were lying at intervals of a rod in all directions. Mangled trunks of horses were scattered about. The fighting here must have been well contested and desperate. To detail all the hideon copt hero and there the se

and grew sharper and louder as we advanced. The effect of

the sound, now repeated at slow intervals, now increasing

new his mother. God pity such mothers! Most of the ands were clenched; the glazed eye still glaring as it glared on the enemy in the moment of death.

In a ravine further on, the corpses of the enemy lay thickcet. Herethere had been a cannonade of grape shot and balls. Trees a foot in diameter had been cut in two. No thing seemed to be unscathed. Two rebels lay disemb and brained by a huge ball, which had apparently slain a horse beyond. Here lay a poor wretch in the clamand pallor of apparent decomposition. I suppo died Sunday; but conceive of my horror when I saw that his chest heaved, " as in his breast the wave of life Lept hea ving to and fro." A cannon shot had brained him, but life still worked in a spasm upon his features. Behind me came a strange, agonizing cry; it was that of a wounded man borne by on a litter. A Kentucky captain was exceedingly anxious that I should superintend the burial of an old friend and recent enemy-a white-headed gentleman of the manor and I made him some vain pledges. He said that it would brock his wife's heart if she knew that he was rotting there How many hearts will be broken -how many homes made desolate by the last few hours! One soldier told me that he was trying to find the body of his brother who might be iead on the field.

Such is war. I would have lingered much longer, but night was coming on, the landing was three miles distant, and we had fearful evidence that the enemy would not be far distant. Surfeited with horrors, I fell in with the returning soldiers and ambulances, "the weary to sleep and the woul ed to die."

Reports, which seem to be confirmed, are affoat that Gen Prentiss is dying. (he is known to be captured) that A. 8 Johnson is killed (which lacks confirmation), and that Gen. Johnson is sured.

Beauregard has lost an arm.

LATER.

Tuesday Mounisa .- On the bluff to the south of the anding I stumbled upon forty-seven bodies of the wound who had since died. Among them was a Lieutenant Colonel and Major. Gen, Grant is known to have said that our loss will amount to 10,000 in wounded, and that of the enemy very much larger. Gen. Bragg is reported killed, but this is no

To-day (Tuesday) a strong reconnoissa the enemy found to be distant at least fifteen miles. Ad-

One Day Later. TUESDAY EVENING.—I have spent a good portion of the day in traveling over the field of the engagement, but have seen only a small portion of the field. The hardest fighting has en upon the extreme left ander General Nelson. The en mies batteries in front of them were taken and lost, and after desperate fighting a charge was made upon the rebels, which drove them finally from the field.

the fighting took place in the effort to drive the enemy, from behind a rail fence. Here was a struggle almost hand to hand, and carried on upon both sides with the greatest ol tinacy. The loss was very severe. Bodies lay in some places lmost in heaps; many of them were burned almost cinder by the shell. To the south of our extreme left also. the carnage was very great, particularly through an oper orchard. As far as I went the dead were to be seen in all directions. Most of them were secessionists, and many rennesseans, who had been pressed into the service. Log cabins had been turned into hospitals, wherever found and as fast as possible, but under the influence of a hot sun, the air is already impregnated with foul odors. The indica are that to-morrow a coneral forward movement will be made and the enemy compelled to fight, or fall back upon Corinth.

Account of an Escaped Corresponden A dispatch dated New York, Apri says: "A correspondent of the P phia Inquirer, after being q rebels at Pittsburg La wards eas

rom our camp, aken S,000 prisoners, Beauregard in his letter to king permission to return and dead, says: "At the close of the of yesterday, [the 7th] my forces being exhausted by the extraordinary length of time during which they were engaged with yours on that and the previous day, and it being apparent that you had received, and were still receiving reinforcements, I felt it my duty to withdraw my troops from the immediate scene of conflict." We do not think that this language will admit the construction that much of a victory was gained by them .-They were completely routed on the second day, that we all know. Our readers can satisfy themselves without any additional comment as to where the victory belongs.

The State e lection in Connecticut on the 7th inst, resulted in the triumph of the Union ticket by large majorities in every county. Gov. Buckingham, Republican. is re-elected by 8,000 majority. The Senate, 21 members, is unarimously Republican or Union. New Hampshire and Connecticut have done nobly. Let other States keep the ball a rolling, a rolling on.

We are requested by the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society,-F. G. Adams, Topeka-to say that, through the influence of the Kansas Congressional Delegation, he is in receipt of a quantity of seeds from the Patent Office at Washingten, which will be distributed among the members of the Society on their application by mail or otherwise.

The act proves the intention.

The Victory at Island Number Ten.

In our last issue we had room but to merely announce the fall of this point, which had been held and fortified by the party. Had it not been so, the rebels would have first opened upon us with cannon from that point, since it was first alarmed and afforded an easy range. rebels four weeks, or since their evacuation of Columbus. It had become a source of a good deal of speculation on the greatest possible haste by the rebel batter-the part of our commanders operating ies, which were now momentarily expected source of a good deal of speculation on the there as to the best method of attackit was so well defended on every side, or, as flag-officer Foote since remarks, in his official report announcing its downfall, the works were erected with the highest stationed on the forecastle with lead and engineering skill, are of great strength, line, to give the soundings. Mr. Gillmers, and with their natural advantages would one of the master's mates, was placed forand with their natural advantages would have been impreguable if defended by men fighting in a better cause." In short, the river at that point was blockaded, and our forces thereby separated, the gunboats being above the Island and the land forces below, at New Madrid. It was, then, a hazardous undertaking for the gunboats to the rain poured down in torrents, came pass the blockade and effect a junction with on the crisis. Now was the time for cool-Pope's land forces. But at last the circumstances warranted a trial, and under advisement or order of Commodore Foote the Carondelet, Capt. Henry Walke, was selected to make the trip, as it did successfully on the night of the 4th inst,-as we stated in our last. The Missouri Democrat has a full account of the whole trip by a correspondent who was on board the ing the perilous passage did the watchful boat. From it we condense and make ex- eyes of the Captain sufter the boatto gain tracts; we wish we had room for it all, it reads equal to any romance. At dark flashes of lightning completely obscured preparations commenced on the Carondelet by securing it in every possible way cumbersonie barge sheered the vessel, and from the shots of the enemy; chains were coiled over and around the most vulnerable parts of the boat, cord-wood barriers erected, a barge of hay secured and towed along for protection, and other minor provisions made. A company of twenty sharp-shooters of the forty-second Illinois. were mustered on deck to act with the crew in repelling boarders. And at last the starting hour approaches:

At ten o'clock the moon had gone down; the storm which had been thickening and gathering for several hours now about to burst upon us, and greatly encouraged by so opportune a period for starting, the captain passed the word, "All ready!" and sailors were sent ashore to loosen the lines In a few minutes we were under way, and after a little difficulty in rounding with the airly stood out for

as so adjusted as to e of the steam through se, and thus avoid the puffthe officers were almost unbelievers when they asked the engineer, through the speaking pipes, if he was "going ahead on

For the first half mile everything went still and smooth beyond even the most sanguine anticipation, and the probability of getting by the batteries unobserved, was being remarked by some, when the soot in the chimney caught fire, and a blaze five feet high leaped out from their tops, lighting brightly the upper deck of the vessel and everything around. The word was hastily passed to the engineer to open the flue caps, after which the flames subsided, but not until the rebels had the fairest opportunity to discover our approach and prepare a reception. This was a serious mishap, because no signal even by appointment could so perfectly reveal our intentions, and what contributed to the misfortune, was the time of its happening, which was before any batteries had been passed, giving them smple time to communicate from one point to another before we came within range. Notwithstanding all this, as strange as it may seem, no alarm among the rebels was discovered to follow, and we were consoling ourselves over the remissness of rebel sentries, when to our great astonishment the chimneys were ayain fir-ed, and our design lighted up, as if a treacherous deity were presiding over the fortunes of our boat.

This repetition of what had seemed before an untoward event, was on deck thought to proceed from the mismanagement of the engineer, and it was with no little emphasis that the executive officer demanded "Why in h-I the flue caps were not kept open." A subsequent examinanot kept open." A subsequent examina-tion proved, however, that it was a matter over which the engineer had no control, further than to suppress the fire when it occurred. The escape through the wheel houses of the steam, which, when passing through the smeke stacks, moistened the soot, left it to be rapidly dried and ignited by the fire in the furnaces.

The boat new presented a broadside to the upper fort, and the sentries there had not failed to discover the boat by this last accident, and alarmed the guards of the fort below by discharging their muskets.—
Immediately afterwards five rockets were sent up from the main land and Island, and were followed by a cannon shot from Fort No. 2. The stillness at the upper fort satisfied all those aboard that its guns had been miles of this road have been laid with a

most effectually disabled by the spiking

But one course remained to be pursued by the officers of the Carodelet. That was to let on a full head of steam and make the to open fire from all of their guns. To this end orders were hurriedly passed below to the engineer, and the speed of the boat was soon much accelerated. Mr. Wilson, one of to boatswain's mates, was ward on the upper deck to repeat them to Capt. Hoel, who also steed upon deck to direct the pilots how to steer the boat.

Just at this juncture while vivid flashes of lightning lit up the hurried preparations of the rebels as they charged and trained their guns while peal after peal of thunder reverberated along the river and ness and heroism. Captain Walke was in the pilot house defiberately giving orders. Captain Hoel stood firmly on deck in a perfect shower of cannon and musket balls which were now launched upon us, and as he discovered the outlines of the banks, or the course of the channel by the aid of the flashing lightning, his clear voice rang out his commands to the pilots who stendily held the wheel. But once, we believe, dura precarious position, and then it was when a lengthy intermission between the our course, and the current striking the carried it towards a neighboring bar .--The first glare of light, however, disclarcommands, " Hard a port," " Herd port," admonished us of danger. The boat nevertheless soon regained the ch nel, and our fears were dispelled by remarks on deck that all was "going well, and the anxiously avaited reports as they came up from the forecastle, "No bottom."

Just at this time the Beaton, Pitteburg and several mortars opened upon the rebels who were so industriously storming the Carondelet, and it gave as great satisfaction to know that our friends were returning

fire which we could not. When we got well out of range of the enemy's main land batteries, passed the first shock which greeted as from the head of the Island, and were gliding down the north bank, the exultation began, and the most disparaging commente were made w on the enemy's wild firing. This though we think was accurate, when the circum stances under which it was made are taken into consideration, and we doubt whether ch results from its passage through our own gunners could have excelled it during such a furious hurricane as was ras scarcely known aboard that the boat then raging, and with an impenetrable as under way, and we thought some of darkness precluding a knowledge of our changed.

> Our boat was not very fleet, and the barge in tow impeded a speed which wight otherwise have been made with the current in our favor. The consequence was an exposure for thirty minutes to an unintere rupted fire from four batteries on the Kentucky shore, and one at the head of the Island. The judgment which we were enabled to form from the shricking of their shot, was that they flew from five to thitry vards over our heads. A few were heard to plunge in the water. One cause of their wild shooting was in overestimating the distance of our boat. It was close along the bank under their guns, and had this been fully understood, the rebels would have found it difficult to depress their guns to such a degree as to bear upon us without having them dismensed by an angular recoil.

Having in the above given the more interesting part of the narrative, we here cut it short. Their arrival as New Madrid after this narrow escape, their aid with the land forces in the attack four days after, the surrender of the Island, etc. are all knows to our readers. All this accomplised and not a man lost." How the hearts, hopes and homes of anxious thousands theilled at this joyous sentence.

OUR RAILROAD INTERESTS

We have been kindly furnished by di D. Brumbaugh, Esq., with a late St. Jos seph Journal, containing the inaugural of the Mayor, Thos. Harbine, of the city. From it we make an extract in regard to the construction of the railroad west from St Joseph:

For some time past efforts have been made to construct railroads from this point west, and our city, slive to their vast imbonds for that purpose. Two souds west in contemplation—the St. Joseph and Topeks, and the Marysville or Palmette and Roseport, which last road, by a secent act passed by the Legislature of Kansas, had name changed to the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad. Both are to run upon the same track as far as Troy. To the former 44,300 and to the latter 25,500